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STORMS AND WEATHER WARNINGS

WASHINGTON FORECAST DISTRICT

On the morning of the 1st, southwest storm warnings were ordered from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport. On the 2d northwest storm warnings were ordered from Delaware Breakwater to Hatteras. From Delaware Breakwater to Eastport, warnings were changed to northwest on the 2d and continued on the 3d. Strong winds and gales occurred. Small-craft warnings were displayed on the 6th from Miami to Charleston and on the Alabama and extreme northwest Florida coasts, and fresh winds occurred. Southwest warnings were ordered on the morning of the 7th from Cape Hatteras to Portland and were extended northward to Eastport on the evening of that date. On the following morning the warnings were changed to northwest. Strong winds and gales occurred as indicated. On the morning of the 9th small-craft warnings were ordered from Eastport to Hatteras and fresh to strong winds occurred.

On the morning of the 10th small-craft warnings were ordered from Mobile to Apalachicola and fresh to strong winds occurred during the afternoon. On the 11th small-craft warnings were displayed from Atlantic City to Jacksonville.

Small-craft warnings were issued on the 23d from Hatteras to Boston and fresh winds occurred.

On the morning of the 25th storm warnings were displayed from Hatteras to Portland, in connection with a disturbance over northern New York, and on the following morning warnings were ordered from Jacksonville to Boston in connection with a disturbance of considerable intensity over North Carolina. Strong winds occurred generally, but were not severe.

With centers of disturbances over the Rio Grande Valley on the evening of the 29th, storm warnings were displayed between Bay St. Louis, Miss., and Tampa, Fla.

On the afternoon of the 30th storm warnings were ordered from Titusville, Fla., to Atlantic City, N. J., and on the evening of that date were extended northward to Boston. Strong winds and gales occurred generally over the region of display.

Warnings of frosts or freezing temperatures were issued for portions of the South Atlantic and East Gulf States on the 2d, 3d, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 23d, 25th, 26th, 27th, 30th, and 31st. The frosts and freezing temperatures that occurred on the 14th were the most important of the month, minimum temperatures from 2° to 4° below freezing being reported as far south as the East Gulf coast and northern Florida, considerable damage to fruit blossoms resulting.—*R. H. Weightman.*

CHICAGO FORECAST DISTRICT

The weather was unusually cold for the season in the Great Lakes region and the Mississippi and Ohio and lower Missouri valleys. The storms passed across the southern and eastern portions of the district in rapid succession, bringing large falls of snow to the Great Lakes region and portions of the Southwest. Record-breaking snowfall for the month of March was registered at several stations. The precipitation was seldom in the form of rain, except in the extreme southern portion of the forecast district. On the other hand, the temperature was mild and precipitation deficient in the northern plains.

The month opened with a disturbance passing across the Great Lakes, accompanied by snow and strong winds. Later a disturbance gradually developed in the west, and passed eastward across middle districts with steadily

increasing intensity. On the 6th and 7th, precipitation was widespread, and the accompanying winds were rather strong, with falling temperature following in the wake of the disturbance. Advisory messages were sent to open ports on Lake Michigan in the interests of navigation, and cold-wave warnings were issued for a considerable portion of the district.

Another storm immediately developed in the southwest, and passing eastward it skirted the southern portion of the Chicago forecast district on the 10th and 11th, accompanied by extensive rain and snow.

Disturbances of lesser importance passed across the district in rapid succession during the following two weeks, causing a continuation of the unsettled conditions in much of the forecast district, chiefly from the Great Lakes southward and southwestward to the limits of the region.

One of the most important storms was a combination, apparently, of two disturbances—one from the northwest and another from the southwest—which joined together in a well-marked low over the upper Mississippi Valley on the morning of March 24. The center passed directly eastward across the Great Lakes, with some snow and strong northwest winds, followed by a marked fall in temperature. The usual advisory warnings were issued to open ports of Lake Michigan.

The weather continued unsettled and stormy, and on the morning of the 28th a well-marked storm appeared to be developing in the far Southwest, and this passed first east-southeastward across the west Gulf States and then turned northeastward by the morning of the 30th from the lower Missouri Valley across the Ohio Valley and Great Lakes Region. The storm was most unusual for the season, because of its record-breaking snowfall over a wide area. The accompanying winds, moreover, drifted the snow badly and transportation was much affected. Warnings of severe weather conditions were broadcast. The pressure at the center of this storm as it passed over the southern Lake Region fell to 29 inches or lower.—*H. J. Cox.*

NEW ORLEANS FORECAST DISTRICT

Storm warnings were issued for parts of the Texas coast on March 25, 29, and 30, and small-craft warnings for parts of the west Gulf coast on the 7th, 24th, 25th, and 30th; subsequent conditions justified these warnings.

Cold-wave warnings were issued for Oklahoma on the 5th, and a cold wave occurred. Frost or freezing temperatures occurred in parts of the district on several dates, for which timely warnings were issued. Livestock warnings for snows or hard freeze were issued for the northern portion of the district on the 26th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, and there was heavy snow with hard freeze. No severe weather occurred without warning.—*I. M. Cline.*

DENVER FORECAST DISTRICT

Low pressures prevailed over the southern and extreme western portions of the district during most of the month, with frequent LOWs also moving eastward along the northwestern border. The succeeding northwestern HIGHS, however, were without their usual intensity. As results of these pressure conditions, temperatures were generally much above normal in the extreme northern and western portions of the district, with a marked deficiency in precipitation. In southeastern Wyoming, eastern Colorado and New Mexico there was an excess of precipitation, attended by temperatures generally below the seasonal average.